

TELEGRAPH CONTINUED FROM PAGE SIX--BERKLEY NEWS.

NEW MEXICO'S RUINS

Remains of Prehistoric Buildings of Roughly Hewn Stone.

Found Near Aztec, in San Juan County. Some Valuable Relics Secured in Sealed Chambers.

(From the Santa Fe New Mexican.) It is not only in Santa Fe county where the ancient dwellings are found, but in San Juan there exist wonderful remains of the early dwellers. About a mile west of the county town of Aztec on a mesa now under cultivation are found the fallen or partially standing walls of a structure which presents features of unusual interest. The mound of debris which has been made from the fallen walls is quite twenty-five feet above the general level, and out of the heap walls yet standing rise in their original position to a further height of thirty feet.

The lower rooms can now be reached only through a passageway that has been cut through the second story, and can be examined only by the aid of artificial light. They vary from six to ten to ten by sixteen feet at the base, and are ten feet in height. The ground walls are three and one-half feet in thickness, and the facings of all outer and inner walls are made of dressed stone of uniform thickness. While shaped without the aid of metal tools, they present a very uniform appearance, and the amount of labor required to dress them with instruments of stone attests the skill and patience of the builders. The many thousands of tons of rock were brought by human labor from a quarry two miles distant. Some attempt was made to break joints in the different courses, and, doubtless for artistic effect, alternate layers of stone, not more than one inch in thickness, were frequently used in the walls.

The builders evidently knew the use of the plumb line, for the standing walls are vertical, but they were ignorant of the principles of bonding at point of wall intersections, for each cross wall is built to, not into, the wall it meets at the true right angle. They evidently were not familiar with the use of lime, for all mortar was made from a deposit of red clay, about one-half mile distant, which contains a large amount of pyrites of iron and minute infusorial of marine deposit, which furnishes a mortar, when protected from the weather, almost as hard as cement. In these dry and now underground rooms this mortar has become almost as hard as the stone itself, but in the outer walls the centuries of storms and sand-laden winds have worn it away to a depth of about two inches.

Passage to the several rooms was made through doorways of uniform width of three feet, varying from four to five feet in height, and so far as known all entrance was first made from the court or quadrangular area embraced within the outer walls. Light and ventilation were secured to the outer rooms by openings, usually eight by twelve inches in size, which are located at a uniform distance of six feet from the clay floor.

In all places where irregular joints occur the mortar is filled with countless numbers of flakes of stone, perhaps not more than one-eighth of an inch in thickness. The mortar was placed with the hand, as is apparent from the palm and finger prints. All dividing walls were carried from the base through the upper stories, thus making rooms in tiers of uniform size. As the several tiers were completed an offset of about four inches was made, and from the receding thickness of the three stories now standing the building was evidently seven stories in height.

While many of the rooms bear no evidence of fire, others are blackened with smoke, and the fireplaces in the angles are connected with plastered flues that extend upright through the several stories.

A puzzling question arises as to how or where they procured the logs that support the several floors. They resemble red spruce, but that is not now found nearer than one hundred miles distant on the higher mountains at the head of the Animas river, and, if procured, could have been brought down only by being floated on that stream. One log, which now in part supports the floor of three rooms, is forty-two feet in length, with a difference of but two inches in diameter at either end.

Some years ago a log was removed from the ruins that was sixty-four feet in length, having a diameter of eight and eleven inches at the extreme ends. No red spruce now growing in the forest maintains its size to this degree. All supporting beams were cut in the spring, for they are free from bark, and bear no marks of tools except at the ends, where with stone axes they were cut off as evenly as can be done with the modern steel ax. This may be a hard statement to believe, but the logs are here to speak for themselves. In the absence of their former owners, and all can see who will. So enduring and great is the strength of the timber that now, after centuries of use, where it has been protected from moisture, it is apparently as sound as when first cut, and the two logs that span each room now support a deposit of from 10 to 15 feet of rock and mortar that has fallen from former walls. In other rooms through the open doorways can be seen the broken and battered beams and poles that have been crushed by the great weight of fallen debris, writes Cecil A. Dean.

At right angles to the beams is laid a tier of small poles about three inches in diameter, and also free from bark. On these is a layer of cedar splints, and above these is a layer of cedar bark, which in turn is covered with a deposit of clay mortar about four inches in thickness, which forms the floor proper. About fifty rooms in the lower and now underground story have been opened. The number so far investigated have been made indicates a total of about 100 rooms, or 700 in the building before its destruction began. A plan of the ground story was made by Prof. W. K. Moorehead, president of the Archaeological Society of Columbus, Ohio, who with a party of assistants passed two weeks here in 1892 in making a careful survey of the ruins. His time did not admit of examination of the east or remaining side of the quadrangle. The mounds of debris there are of less height, and, unlike the sandstone rock used in the walls of the three sides, water-worn boulders, taken from the river bed, were put in place.

The walls were probably not more than two stories in height.

The eight council chambers and places where their mystic ceremonies were observed are faced with cut stone, and the depressions are now about eight feet in depth, although doubtless partially filled above their former bottom.

The archaeological treasures that may be found in the many sealed rooms are purely a matter of conjecture. That many relics will be recovered if they are opened may be expected from the fact that in those opened by the Boston party fourteen skeletons and mummies were found in one room, and from other rooms two wagon loads of vases, jars, pitchers, bowls and other articles of domestic life were secured and removed.

A few hundred feet to the east of this large ruin is another almost as large, as is proved by the area covered by the debris of fallen walls. It bears evidence of still greater antiquity, and but isolated portions of the stone walls appear above the surface. The timbers where exposed are greatly decayed, and the general surface of the mounds is broken into numerous depressions where the once supporting timbers have been crushed by the weight of fallen walls. From the size of the few rooms that can be entered it is inferred that there were seventy-five rooms in the first story, but how many stories there were originally in the building cannot now be determined.

At a distance of about 400 feet from the large ruin is situated an ancient reservoir covering about one acre, and now in use. It was doubtless used as a storage of water for domestic purposes by the occupants of the two large pueblos, and by those who lived in the many smaller houses whose ruins now dot the surface in all directions from the greater ruins. It was supplied by a ditch which received its water from the river at a point about four miles above the reservoir, and traces of the ditch, which was about twenty feet wide on the bottom, can yet be seen to a distance of twenty-five miles below this point.

WHEELER AND LEE.

THE PRESIDENT ANXIOUS TO PROVIDE FOR THEM.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, March 21.—General Wheeler called at the War Department this morning and officially reported his return from the Philippines to Secretary Root, in accordance with the orders of the Department. It was expected that the question of General Wheeler's future military status would be determined this morning. Secretary Root was so busy, however, with other important questions which had accumulated during his absence from the city, that it was concluded best to defer the consideration of General Wheeler's case to a more opportune time. The matter will probably be settled within a few days. Meanwhile the resignation of General Wheeler from the volunteer army will be held in abeyance, and the question as to General Wheeler's eligibility to a seat in Congress will be held up pending the settlement of his military status.

There is a strong desire to put the names of General Wheeler and General Lee on the retired list of the army, with the rank of Brigadier-General, but the execution of this plan requires special legislation by Congress. Existing law prohibits a man 64 years of age from serving on the active list in the army.

General Lee is over 61 and General Wheeler will be 61 in September next. The last named, therefore, is the only one eligible for appointment to the regular army. The short time he would have to serve in case of appointment made an argument against such action. Moreover, the desire of the President is understood to be to honor both of the distinguished volunteer officers in the same way, and not to single out a particular one for special preferment. With the consent of Congress it would be possible to appoint them brigadier-generals on the retired list. Such action would enable them to relinquish their present duties and insure their future welfare.

Following the precedent established in the case of General Shafter, General Wheeler may continue on active duty indefinitely under his volunteer commission, but in case of his transfer to the regular establishment he would be obliged to relinquish active duty upon reaching the age of 64 years. There is reason to believe that General Wheeler would be willing to forego his rights to a seat in Congress under existing conditions, providing he was assured of an appointment to the regular army. As an officer on the retired list, there would be no question as to his eligibility to a seat in the National Legislature in case his former constituents desire to elect him.

CANADA'S PREMIER.

EXPECTED TO MAKE OVERTURES IN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Ottawa, Ont., March 21.—In the House of Commons yesterday Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply to a question by Sir Charles Tupper, made the announcement that the Anglo-American Joint High Commission would re-assemble at a date to be given out shortly, and that possibly Ottawa would be the scene of the conference. The Premier added that he hoped in a few days to state the position of the various protocols.

Washington, March 21.—It is suggested here by the officials that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is prepared to make some overtures in respect to the issues that parted the last commission, of which our Government is not yet advised, but which he feels assured will serve the purpose of starting the negotiation afresh. So far as can be learned there have been no recent exchanges between the two governments.

World's Wrestling Championship.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New York, March 21.—Beck Olsen, of Copenhagen, met Ernest Roeber, the heavy-weight champion wrestler of America, at Madison Square Garden to-night in a Greco-Roman match for the world's championship, and Olsen was declared the victor by Referee Sam Austin.

This match differed from recent contests of this order, inasmuch as it was to all intents and purposes on the level. Roeber gained the first fall in 24 minutes and 25 seconds by a half-Nelson hold. The Swede secured the next fall, which proved to be the last, by a front body hold and throw. Roeber was unable to come to the center at the call of time after a ten minute intermission, and Olsen, therefore, was given the match.

SEA NAVIGATION

How Ships Find Their Way Across the Trackless Ocean.

The Captain and His Sextant John Harrison and the Important Invention of the Chronometer.

(New York Evening Post.)

Anyone who has ever been a passenger on a great transatlantic liner of to-day knows that an important, imposing personage is the brass-bound skipper. A very different creature is he on the deck of his ship from the modest seafaring man we meet on land, clad for the time being in his shore-going togs. But the captain's dignity is not all brass buttons and gold braid. He has behind him the powerful support of a deep, delightful mystery. He it is who "takes the sun" at noon, and finds out the ship's path at sea. And, in truth, regarded merely as a scientific experiment, the guiding of a vessel across the unmarked, trackless ocean has few equals within the whole range of human knowledge. It is the purpose of this brief article to explain the manner in which this seeming impossibility is accomplished. We shall not be able to go sufficiently into details to enable the layman to read and navigate a magnificent steamship. But we hope to diminish somewhat that part of the captain's vast dignity which depends upon his mysterious operations with the sextant.

To begin, then, with the sextant itself, it is nothing but an instrument with which we can measure how high up the sun is in the sky. Now, every one knows that the sun slowly climbs the sky in the morning, reaches its greatest height at noon, and then slowly sinks again in the afternoon. The captain simply begins to watch the sun through the sextant shortly before noon, and keeps at it until he discovers that the sun is just beginning to descend. That is the instant of noon on the ship. The captain quickly glances at the chronometer, or calls out "noon" to an officer, or the other way around. And so the error of the chronometer becomes known, then and there without any further astronomical calculations whatever.

Incidentally, the captain also notes with the sextant how high the sun was in the sky at noon. He has in his mysterious "chart room" some printed astronomical tables, which tell him in what terrestrial latitude the sun will have precisely that height on that particular day of the year. Thus the terrestrial latitude becomes known easily enough, and if only the captain could get his longitude, too, he would know just where his ship was that day at noon.

We have seen that the sextant observations furnish the error of the chronometer according to ship's time at noon. In other words, the captain is in possession of the correct local time in the place where the ship actually is. Now, if he also had the correct time at that moment of some well-known place on shore, he would know the difference in time between that place on shore and the ship. But every traveler by land or sea is aware that there are always differences of time between different places on the earth. If a watch he right on leaving New York, for instance, it will be much too fast on arriving at Chicago, or San Francisco; the farther you go, the larger becomes the error of your watch. In fact, if you could find out how much your watch had gone into error, you would in a sense know how far east or west you had traveled.

Now, the captain's chronometer is set to correct "Greenwich time" on shore before the ship leaves port. His observations having then told him how much this is wrong on that particular day, and in that particular spot where the ship is, he knows at once just how far he has traveled east or west from Greenwich. In other words, he knows his "longitude from Greenwich," for longitude is nothing more than distance from Greenwich in an east-and-west direction. Greenwich, of course, is selected as the beginning of things for measuring longitudes, because of its worthy monarch, Charles II. (who seems to have done one wise thing), established it at a date preceding the foundation of all other existing astronomical observatories.

One of the most interesting bits of astronomical history was enacted in connection with this matter of longitude. From what has been said, it is clear that the ship's longitude will be obtained correctly only if the chronometer has kept exact time since the departure of the ship from port. Even a very small error of the chronometer will throw out the longitude a good many miles, and we can understand readily that it must be difficult in the extreme to construct a mechanical contrivance capable of keeping exact time when subjected to the rolling and pitching of a vessel at sea.

It was as recently as the year 1736 that the first instrument capable of keeping any such accurate time at sea was successfully completed. It was the work of an English watchmaker named John Harrison, and is one of the few great improvements in matters scientific which the world owes to a desire for winning a money prize. It appears that in 1714 a committee was appointed by the House of Commons, with no less a person than Sir Isaac Newton himself a one of its members, to consider the desirability of offering governmental encouragement of the invention of some means of finding the longitude at sea. Finally the British government offered a reward of \$50,000 for an instrument which would find the longitude within sixty miles; \$75,000, if within forty miles; and \$100,000, if within thirty miles. Harrison's chronometer was finished in 1736, but did not receive the final payment of his prize until 1764.

We have no space to enter into an account of the vexatious delays and official procedures to which he was forced to submit during those twenty-eight long years. It is a matter of satisfaction that Harrison lived to receive

the money which he had so thoroughly earned. He had the genius to plan and master intricate mechanical details, but perhaps he lacked in some degree the ability of tongue and pen to bring them home to others. This may be the reason he is so little known, though it was his fortune to contribute so large and essential a part to the perfection of modern navigation. Let us recall this brief mention may serve to recall his memory from oblivion even for a fleeting moment; that we may not have written in vain of that longitude to which his life was given.

GOVERNOR OF GUAM.

THE SUCCESSOR OF CAPT. LEARY APPOINTED.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, March 21.—Lieutenant-Commander Seaton Schroeder, at present secretary of the Naval Inspection Board, has been selected to succeed Captain Leary as Naval Governor of the Island of Guam. Commander Schroeder had applied for and been promised the Governorship of the Island of Tutuila, but the administration of the affairs of Guam is believed to be more desirable, and many of the difficulties in the management of government have already been removed through the energy of Captain Leary. The Navy Department expects a great future for Guam in a commercial way. Besides being a naval station, all the Pacific army transports are expected hereafter to touch at the island to and from Manila, and the projected Pacific cable will have a station there; a mercantile coaling station will, it is thought, soon be established, and this will attract merchant vessels, so that Guam will become a regular port of call for the shipping in the Eastern seas.

Commander Schroeder expects to sail on the Solace from San Francisco for Guam about the middle of May, and will relieve Captain Leary before July next. It is stated at the Navy Department that the Captain Leary is coming home at his own request, and his name is also in conformity with the policy the Department has laid down, to make frequent changes in the command of these naval stations in the interest of the health and spirit of the officers.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

PROGRESS OF WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New York, March 21.—General Harris and Edward Noble, of the Isthmian Canal Commission, were among the arrivals on the steamer Finance to-day from Colon. Commissioner Noble said they did not bring any part of the report, but that they might be called to appear before the Congressional committee. Seven of the commissioners, he said, are now in Costa Rica, one of the objects of their visit being to call upon the President of that State and find out what concessions can be obtained. Commissioner George S. Morrison, of New York, he said, was on his way to the Darien country with a surveying party, looking for a possible route in that region.

Commissioner Noble declined to foretell the recommendations, he said: "I think the American people will want a route across the Isthmus, but the work of digging the canal on any route will take longer than anybody seems to think."

General Haines, in an interview, said the report would, they hoped, settle the whole question of an Isthmian canal, once for all.

"There are three hundred surveyors in the field," he said, "in charge of competent engineers, going over various routes, and suggesting, besides a number of exploring parties that are out in the hope of discovering overlooked sites. Unless Congress specially requires one we shall submit no preliminary report."

Our relations with both the Costa Rica and Nicaraguan governments have been most cordial, Mr. Noble, among other things, said.

"The present Panama Canal Company has been spending the money it has mainly in making a narrow, deep hole through the great divide that they have to get through to reach the other coast. The work is being well done. In regard to the Chagres river, we found that the Panama people have a feasible way to manage that, although everybody laughed at them when they said they could dam it. We have a surveying party at this point now making the necessary survey on their plans."

CARNEGIE AND FRICK.

THEY WILL PATCH UP A SETTLEMENT.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Atlantic City, N. J., March 21.—The conference held here between the rival interests in the Carnegie Steel Company, of Pittsburgh, has probably resulted in an agreement of settlement of the stock controversy which has been interesting the steel and iron industry of the country for some months. Carnegie himself and others and representatives of the Frick element participated. The only fact given out was the important point that a settlement had been reached agreeable to the Carnegie interests, and that the suit in court would be withdrawn if Frick himself confirmed the agreement made.

A DENIAL.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 21.—Attorney Gordon, of Carnegie's counsel, denies most emphatically that any compromise was reached as reported from Atlantic City.

Lorillard a Bankrupt.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New York, March 21.—Jacob Lorillard, formerly a brick manufacturer and son of Peter Lorillard, the millionaire tobacco man from whom he inherited \$1,500,000, besides bequests of nearly a million more, to-day filed a petition in bankruptcy. Lorillard, \$867,327; assets, \$309. Pierre Lorillard and H. J. Barbey, New York, are the largest creditors. He admits an income of \$40,000, but says it is necessary for his support.

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BERKLEY NEWS AND ADVERTISEMENTS

DR. CONANT ARRIVES

Enters Upon His Duties at St. Thomas Episcopal Church.

Holding Lenten Services The New Marine

Railway Nearing Completion—An April

Party to be Given Ladies Church Improvement Society to Meet

Dr. Clarence M. Conant, the new rector of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, arrived yesterday with his wife, and for the time being they will stop with Mrs. Hare, on Berkley avenue. Dr. Conant is a clever gentleman and is easy to approach. He was a practicing physician for seventeen years prior to his entering upon his ministerial career. He has been in the ministry for the past ten years, during which time he labored in New York and New Jersey. He has three sons, all of whom are in New York. It being the season of Lent Dr. Conant will conduct services again this afternoon at 5 o'clock, Friday evening at 7:30 and Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and continue thus through the remainder of Lent. He has favorably impressed his congregation.

NEW MARINE RAILWAY.

The new marine railway in course of erection by Mr. W. E. Thomas adjoining the property of Mr. George H. Fry, is being rapidly pushed to completion. The foundation for the boiler and engine is being laid and the cradle is also being placed in position.

The work on the new Methodist Church is progressing rapidly. The workmen are taking advantage of the fair weather.

AN APRON PARTY.

An apron party will be given at the residence of Mr. N. F. Tamm, on Pendleton street, this evening at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Main Street Christian Church. The program is as follows: Instrumental Solo—Miss Walker, of Norfolk.

KENTUCKY AFFAIRS.

MOVEMENTS OF GOLDEN-COMBS NOT AFRAID.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Lexington, Ky., March 21.—F. W. Golden, who is the centre of interest in the Goebel murder investigation, slipped into Lexington last night and has been under surveillance of detectives throughout the day. He left Winchester to-day. He was inaccessible to outsiders, and to friends was as silent as a sphinx. To H. M. Steele, of London, Ky., who is here, he said: "Rumors going over the country are all a lie. You will find out later I am telling the truth."

COMBS NOT AFRAID.

Judge Robert Fields, of Perry county, came here from Beattyville to-day. He says that at the barber shop there where "Tallow" Dick Combs words, he heard Combs say that he was at work every day and would make no attempt to escape if the officers wanted him. He said he could prove where he was every hour of the day on which Goebel was killed and that he was not afraid of the consequences.

KENTUCKY'S LOST REPUTATION.

Lexington, Ky., March 21.—A meeting was held here to-day attended by leading citizens of this city and surrounding cities, whose object was to put on foot a non-partisan movement to retrieve the lost reputation of Kentucky, due to the present complicated state of affairs. A similar move is on foot in Louisville and Covington. So far the work is being done with more or less secrecy. It was decided to-day to issue an address to all counties in the State, calling conventions to select delegates April 21 to a State convention to be held in Louisville April 21th.

Demonstration Against China.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Berlin, March 21.—An official agency to-day gave out a Washington dispatch setting forth that the American warship sent to Taku is intended to participate in an eventual joint naval demonstration, should China persist in her refusal to suppress the sects hostile to Christians.

Washington, March 21.—The fact that the State Department has consistently, throughout the many uprisings in China, necessitating the presence of foreign warships, adhered to its policy of acting alone is quoted here as sufficient to indicate the error in the statement connecting the presence of the gunboat Wheeling at Taku with an international demonstration.

Historics of England Dropped.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Chicago, Ill., March 21.—Historics of England were dropped from the list of supplementary reading for the public schools at the meeting of the Board of Education to-night. For three months Trustees John T. Keating, who is the national president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, has been fighting the use of histories of England, which, he declared, were prejudiced in favor of England.

The district superintendents decided to eliminate English histories, and none but American histories will be included in the supplementary reading.

Opposed to Porto Rican Tariff.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Baltimore, March 21.—The Merchant and Manufacturers' Association of this city, one of the leading commercial bodies of the South, to-day adopted without a dissenting vote resolution strongly condemning the Porto Rico tariff bill and favoring the Nicaragua canal.

Mission to Washington.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, March 21.—Hon. John Marshall, the Republican Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky, arrived in Washington to-day. Mr. Marshall declined to be interviewed. It was said he had not been at the White House during the day.

Vocal Solo—Miss Calcott.

Recitation—Miss Lucile Story.

Instrumental Solo—Miss Knight.

Recitation—Miss Louise Huthaway.

Vocal Solo—Mrs. Walton, of Portsmouth.

Recitation—Miss Louise Hudgins.

Solo—Mrs. W. B. Snow.

Recitation—Miss Maud Morgan.

Solo—Miss Knight.

Refreshments served after the program. The public is cordially invited to attend.

The Washington District Democratic Convention will be held at Providence Thursday, the 27th inst., to elect two delegates to the State convention, which meets in Norfolk May 2d.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet at the residence of Mrs. McGhee, on Berkley avenue, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The Ladies' Society for Church Improvement of the Liberty Street M. E. Church will give a musical and literary entertainment to-night, beginning at 8 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. John W. Jones, of South Norfolk. At the conclusion of the program refreshments will be served. A cordial invitation is extended to the public.

Mr. Frank Bentley, of Kentucky, was in town a short while yesterday afternoon.

The Cemetery Committee of the Council met at the Town Hall last night.

A force of pavers were engaged yesterday lowering Liberty street at the intersection of First street, so that the water that has heretofore gathered at this point would pass off through the gutter to the river.

BERKLEY ADVTs.

FOR RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME houses on South Main street, \$8 and \$10, respectively. Apply to J. O. McLELLAN, on Liberty street.

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MACRUM'S ALLEGATIONS.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE WILL INVESTIGATE THEM.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., March 21.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has decided to investigate the allegations made by Charles F. Macrum, ex-consul to Pretoria, South Africa, relative to the opening of his official mail by the British authorities. Representative Wheeler, of Kentucky, introduced a resolution to this end, which was referred to the Committee on Rules. After some consultations Chairman Hitt, on behalf of the Foreign Affairs Committee, agreed to investigate the charges without the direction of the House, if that would be satisfactory to Mr. Wheeler, the author of the resolution. Mr. Wheeler assented and has wired Mr. Macrum to come to Washington as soon as possible to appear before the committee.

INFORMATION REQUESTED.

Washington, March 21.—Representative Dinsmore, of Arkansas, to-day introduced a resolution requesting information from the Secretary of State as to any correspondence with Great Britain in relation to the alleged detention, opening and subjecting to censorship of official correspondence addressed to Charles Macrum, late United States Consul in South Africa.

Wireless Telegraphy.

The recent wonderful accomplishments in wireless telegraphy bring to mind most forcibly the value of the marvelous power which man has now at his command. The twentieth century will probably be known as "The Electrical Age." It is probable that much work will be saved by means of the subtle power. There is no limit to its possibilities. Applied to material objects it causes them to move as with life, while without it the human body cannot be strong and healthy. One of the best means of filling the void of the stomach is by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Lack of life in the stomach causes indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, malaria, liver troubles, nervousness and insomnia. Any of these symptoms means that the Bitters is needed at once. Just at the present time, when the seasons are so variable, it is particularly valuable, and a regular dose will keep the bowels active and healthy.

French Reciprocity Treaty.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., March 21.—Secretary Hay and Ambassador Cambon to-day signed a protocol extending the French reciprocity treaty. By the terms of the protocol the treaty is to be ratified "as soon as possible" and within twelve months from date. This is the same provision that was adopted in respect to the British West Indian reciprocity treaties.